

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DISTRIBUTION OF INTERACTIVE CONTENT TO MULTIPLE TARGETED PRESENTATION PLATFORMS

Cross Reference to Related Applications

This application is based upon and claims priority of United States provisional application number 60/227,063 entitled "A DATA DRIVEN SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DISTRIBUTION OF INTERACTIVE CONTENT TO MULTIPLE TARGETTED PRESENTATION PLATFORMS", filed August 21, 2000 by Steve O. Markel, the entire disclosure of which is herein specifically incorporated by reference for all that it discloses and teaches.

Background of the Invention

a. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to interactive and enhanced television and, more particularly, to a method and system that produces enhanced content that may be employed across a plurality of platforms without re-editing.

b. Description of the Background

A television program may be accompanied by additional information employed to enhance the program or to provide viewer interaction. Enhancements have historically included closed captioning and multilingual support. Advances in networking, computer systems, and video production have increased the number and types of enhancements that may be provided with a program or advertisement. Enhancements may include stock updates, news stories, Internet links, weather forecasts, bulletins, statistics, trivia, and other information. For example, a football game may include icons allowing viewing of team players, statistics, trivia and other information such as upcoming games. Further, the advent of set-top-boxes, as may be used in cable and satellite television systems, allows enhancement information to be presented in new ways, such as screen overlays and in windows, for example.

Enhanced television content may employ a combination of HTML (hypertext markup language), JavaScript, Java and other formats common to Internet page display. An enhanced display may comprise text, icons, graphics and images placed at locations on or in proximity to the television image. To produce an enhanced display, an author must create a file identifying each displayed element (such as text, icons, graphics and images), the location where each element is displayed and the time at which the element may be displayed. Due to numerous differences between presentation platforms, such as set top boxes, satellite receivers, computers, or interactive televisions, for example, content providers have historically been required to select a specific platform in the development of an enhancement application. In order to provide support for each additional platform, the interactive content provider must introduce potentially significant modifications to the existing application, resulting in the ongoing maintenance of multiple code bases, and adding to the time and cost required producing enhanced page layouts for multiple platforms.

Additionally, previous methods employed to enter parameters required to generate and position the elements comprising the layout of enhanced pages have involved significant manually entry. Manual editing of an enhancement file may also introduced unintended changes such that enhancements are not uniform across platforms. Therefore a new method of creating enhanced content that allows utilization across multiple platforms and provides an accurate preview of enhancements is needed.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention overcomes the disadvantages and limitations of the prior art by providing a system and method that parses a text based script enhancement file to provide emulation of enhancements and to provide output of platform specific enhancement files. The enhancement file, which may employ an XML format, contains a description of enhancements including element position, attributes, triggering and linkage. Linkage associates a file with an element such that a user may select a linked object to access websites, launch other applications, or to perform other tasks. Parsing the enhancement file produces an output file targeted to a specific platform. The platform may comprise a

set top box, interactive television or computer display. A file parsed for computer display may be employed for emulation and preview of enhancements and may contain functions for control of a browser media player.

The invention therefore may comprise a method for creating a television presentation enhancement comprising accessing a platform independent enhancement file containing elements and attributes of the elements, applying a first parsing script to the enhancement file to produce a first output file that may be viewed using a web browser and media player, and applying a second parsing script to the enhancement file to produce a second output file that may be viewed with a set top box.

An enhancement file of XML format may be parsed using XSL (Extensible Stylesheet Language) scripts. In the present invention, an XML file with tags for administrative information, layout information, and trigger information is employed. The XML file may be parsed to produce an output file containing HTML and JavaScript code wherein the version of HTML and Javascript reflect the level of support provided by the target platform. Further, the output file may be formatted for a mode of enhancement transport. In a first mode of transport, enhancements and triggers are supplied in conjunction with a video program. In a second transport mode, triggers and a locator, such as a URL, are provided in conjunction with a video program and the platform employs the locator to access enhancement information.

The invention may further comprise a system for developing television enhancements comprising a computer; a database; a web browser; and a parser operable to parse a platform independent enhancement file contained in the database and to produce an output that may be viewed employing the browser.

Advantageously, the invention provides viewing and emulation of enhancement files employing a personal computer or similar equipment. This allows a team of developers and reviewers to be physically separated, and allows enhancement customers (such as advertisers) to preview material by simply accessing a website.

Description of the Figures

In the figures,

Figure 1 depicts html and image support for a group of commercially available set
top box products.

Figure 2 depicts the software environment of the present invention.

Figure 3 is an overview flowchart of parsing an XML file to emulate and preview
enhancements.

Figure 4 depicts a first flowchart of part of a parsing process.

Figure 5 depicts a second flowchart of a parsing process.

Figure 6 depicts a third flowchart of a parsing process.

Figure 7 depicts a computer display of an enhancement.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Enhanced television content is typically presented using a combination of HTML, JavaScript, Java and other web technologies. The level of support for these technologies varies by the targeted presentation platform, including the combination of client hardware, operating system, web browser and add-on software. A presentation platform comprises a set top box, interactive television, computer, or other system operable to receive television signals and to process HTML and other code and to produce a display comprising a television image and enhancements. Capabilities vary depending the specific platform. Certain functions may or may not exist, or may be optimized on a given platform through the use of custom features. Variants include screen size and resolution, acceptable color combinations, graphics support, and version of HTML or JavaScript, for example. Providing concurrent support for the Internet or wireless handheld devices introduces additional requirements and dependencies. The present invention overcomes the difficulties of supporting multiple platforms, each having a specific set of capabilities, by employing a platform independent text based script file that completely defines the enhancement assets, their location and other attributes, as well as the triggering information. The text based script file is then translated by parsing software to produce platform dependent files comprising HTML and JavaScript code tailored to

the specific platform. The present invention also allows translation targeting a web browser and a media player, providing emulation and preview of authored enhancements.

Figure 1 depicts HTML and image support for a group of commercially available set top box products. Set top box models 100 provide HTML support 102 and image support 104. HTML support 102 lists support for html 1.0, 2.0, and 3.2 versions. A limitation of HTML is that some versions lack downward compatibility. For example, HTML versions 4 and higher do not support all the tags of HTML 3.2. Figure 1 serves to illustrate that an HTML based author for creating enhanced content would not be able to support a wide range of target platforms. The present invention overcomes the disadvantages of HTML based authoring by employing an authoring tool that generates an XML file that may be parsed using XSL scripts for each platform type to produce HTML code and JavaScript suitable for each platform.

Figure 2 depicts the environment of the present invention. Environment 200 comprises database 208 containing user and project administration information 202, page layout information 204 and trigger creation information 206. XML file 210 is created using information from database 208. Import XSL's 212 may be employed to translate HTML and JavaScript into XML file 210. Emulator XSL 214 provides translation of XML file 210 into HTML and JavaScript, plus provides media player controls for emulation and preview. STB Agnostic Sniffer XSL 216 includes platform query routines to determine the type of platform requesting enhancement information. WebTV™ XSL 218 provides translation compatible with WebTV platforms. AOLTV™ XSL 220 provides translation compatible with AOLTV platforms. Triggers XSL 222 provides triggers that may be transmitted with a television presentation that may be used to synchronize display of enhancements. Enhancement information may be transmitted with the television presentation, or may be accessed by the platform in response to the trigger information. Translated files may be stored in server 224.

Figure 3 is an overview flowchart of parsing an XML file to emulate and preview enhancements. Process steps shown in figure 3 are described in greater detail in following figures. Parsing process 300 starts with step 302 where comments are inserted that indicate the project name, page names, date, time, and other information. This information will form in part, the header of the resultant HTML/JavaScript file produced

by the parsing process. At step 304, a list of elements comprising an enhancement is scanned and checked for a JavaScript tag. If a JavaScript tag is found, the JavaScript is placed into the output file. At step 306, trigger tags are extracted, trigger data is sorted and a JavaScript trigger array is created that comprises time, element, and new element value. This array is referenced during emulation. At step 308, the list of elements is scanned and a function to change the text value is generated for elements with a text area tag. This function allows text in a text area to be changed, such as response to a trigger event. At step 310, the list of elements is scanned and a function to change the source value is applied to graphics elements. At step 312, code that references the trigger array and individual function is inserted. At step 314, code is inserted that is executed when the browser window is opened. At step 316, the list of elements is scanned and if an imported HTML tag element is found, the value is extracted and placed in the output file. At step 318, code supporting a media player including stop, go, pause, and timer is written to the output file. At step 320, a media player object is placed in the output file if a 'TV' object is present in the XML source file. Graphics elements are placed in the output file with 'img' tags and text elements are placed in the output file with text tags. A web browser may access the output file created by the above parsing process and the enhancement may be displayed. If the enhancements are related to a television image, the media player module allows viewing in conjunction with display of a video image. The module allows the media player to present a video sequence, along with enhancements. The media player may be paused, stopped, started, or the user may go to a specific frame or display time. The following figures provide a more detailed description of the steps employed in parsing an XML source file.

Figure 4 depicts a first flowchart of part of a parsing process. Process 400 starts at step 402 where a looped process for each page of the XML file begins. Page loop 404 provides a return path for the process when an additional page or pages remain. At step 406, <HTML> and <HEAD> open tags are written. At step 408 a <TITLE> tag is written with the page name. At step 410, ownership and contact comment information may be written. At step 412, a project name comment may be written. At step 414, a page name comment may be written. At step 416, an author comment may be written. At step 418, a comment indicating the date the XML file was authored may be written. At step 420, a

notes comment may be written. At step 422 a JavaScript tagging process begins. At step 424, an element is accessed from the XML file and is checked to determine if the element is of import type. If the element is not of import type, processing returns to step 422 where another element is accessed. If all elements have been accessed, processing continues at step 434. If the result of step 424 is that the accessed element is of import type, step 426 writes a language specification indicating that the script language is JavaScript. At step 428, the contents within the 'js' tag of the XML file are written. At step 430, a "</script>" closing tag is written. At step 432, processing continues to step 422 to access additional elements. If all elements have been accessed, processing continues at step 434. At step 434 JavaScript variable statements for trigger emulation are written. At step 436, an opening tag for an array of triggers is written. At step 438 a processing loop is started. Step 438 accesses trigger information, ordered by time, each time the loop is executed. At step 440, the trigger time, multiplied by 1000, is written. At step 442, the element name affected by the trigger is written. At step 444, parameters associated with each trigger are written. Step 446 checks if additional trigger information may be accessed for the current page. If additional information may be accessed, processing continues at step 438. When all trigger information has been accessed, processing continues at step 448 where a value indicating the end of the trigger array is written. Step 450 leads to the steps shown in figure 5.

Figure 5 depicts a second flowchart of a parsing process. Step 502 is a continuation from the steps shown in figure 4. At step 504, a processing loop accesses each element of the current page. Step 506 checks if the element is a text element. If the element is a text element, step 508 writes a function for changing the text value within the text area. Processing then continues with step 514. If step 506 determines that the element is not a text element, step 510 checks if the element is a graphics element. If the element is a graphics element, step 528 writes a function for changing the source value within an image field. Processing then continues with step 503. If step 510 determines that the element is not a graphic element, processing continues at step 514. At step 514, processing continues at step 504 if additional elements remain. If all elements have been accessed, processing continues at step 516. Step 516 writes a script closing tag. Step 518 then writes a script language tag indicating that the script language is JavaScript. Step

522 writes setup variables for a media player. Step 524 then converts numeric seconds to an ASCII string. Step 526 writes a function to handle start, stop and pause controls for the media player. Step 528 writes a function for time display. Time display may be used to indicate the time of a video sequence being shown by the media player. At step 530, event code for selection of the media player 'go' button is written. At step 532, event code the selection of the media player 'stop' button is written. At step 534, event code for selection of the media player 'preview' button is written. At step 536, event code is written that is executed when the emulation window is opened. At step 538 a closing script tag is written. At step 540, a closing head tag is written. Step 542 writes a 'body' tag with an event handler for window loading. Step 544 leads to the steps shown in figure 6.

Figure 6 depicts a third flowchart of a parsing process. Step 602 is a continuation from the steps shown in figure 5. At step 604, a processing loop accesses each element within each page. Step 606 checks if the element is of import type. If the element is not of import type, processing continues at step 604 where the next element is accessed. If all elements have been accessed, processing continues at step 616. If step 606 determines that the element is of import type, step 608 writes a division tag (<div>) and writes body code comprising element name, absolute position, top left position and z index. The z index value may be employed to control the order in which elements are rendered, causing one element to appear on top of another element. Step 610 writes the contents of the 'htmlBody' tag. Step 612 then writes an end <div> tag. At step 614, if all elements have not been accessed, processing continues at step 604. If all elements have been accessed, processing continues at step 616. Step 616 writes a division tag for media player positioning buttons. Step 618 writes <table> code with positioning buttons. Step 620 writes an end <div> tag, demarking the division started at step 616. At step 622, a processing loop accesses each element within each page. Step 624 checks if the element type is graphic. If the element is a graphic element, step 626 writes a division tag for html body code comprising element name, absolute position, top left position and z index. Step 628 checks if a URL (Universal Resource Locator) exists for the element. If a URL exists, step 630 writes a URL html tag. Step 632 then writes an 'img' tag with element name, border=0, and source. Source is the address of where the graphic element is stored. Processing then continues at step 644. If step 628 determines that a URL does not exist

for the element, step 632 writes an 'img' tag with element name, border=0, and source. Processing then continues at step 644. If step 624 determines that the element is not a graphics element, processing continues at step 634. Step 634 checks if the element is of type 'tv'. If the element is of type 'tv', step 636 writes a division tag for html body code comprising element name, absolute positioning, top left position, and z index. Step 638 writes code to embed a media player. Processing then continues at step 644. If step 634 determines that the element is not a 'tv' type element, processing continues to step 640 where a check is performed if the element is a text area element. If the element is a text area element, step 642 writes a division tag for html body code comprising element name, absolute positioning, top left position, z index, font, color, and point size. Processing then continues at step 644. If step 640 determines that the element is not a text area element, processing continues at step 644. At step 644 processing loops back to step 622 if elements remain that have not been accessed. Otherwise, processing continues at step 646. If pages remain that have not been accessed, processing continues to step 648 where the process loops back to step 404 of figure 4 to access the next page. If all pages have been accessed, step 650 writes closing <body><html> tags and the process ends at step 652.

Figure 7 depicts a computer display of an enhancement. A text based script file, employing an XML format, describing the elements employed to create the enhancement depicted in figure 7 is listed in Appendix A. Appendix B lists an HTML file with JavaScript that has been produced from the code of Appendix A through the process described in figures 3 to 6. Appendix B includes section identifiers that relate the code sections to steps shown in figure 3.

In operation, a user logs into an editing system, creates a project, and then lays out enhanced content pages and creates triggers for those pages. A database stores project information that comprises pages and triggers and may include project name, author date and other information. Information in the database is employed to create a text based script file that describes each element, its attributes, its layout and triggering of the element. In one embodiment of the present invention, an XML file is employed. This file is output platform independent and completely defines the assets, their location and other attributes, as well as the triggering information necessary for the enhanced content

project. The XML file is then processed using one or more XSL rule based parsers that “translate” the XML file into another format, such as HTML 4.0 and Javascript 1.2, for example. As depicted in figure 2, XSL parsers are employed for emulation and for creating platform specific output files. Parsing of the enhancement file for a particular platform may include translation of color values. Some platforms do not display pure colors and as such a lookup table or translation algorithm may be employed to check a color value and to alter the color value. The process shown in figures 3 to 6 produces an HTML and Javascript output that may be run on an industry standard web browser and media player such as Microsoft Internet Explorer and Windows Media Player, both from Microsoft Corporation. Additional information regarding XSL may be obtained from the following books:

Title: Professional XSL

Authors: Kurt Cagle et al.

Publisher: Wrox Press Inc;

ISBN: 1861003579

Title: XSL Companion, The

Author: Neil Bradley

Publisher: Addison-Wesley Pub Co;

ISBN: 0201674874

The foregoing description provides a system and method that translates a platform independent enhancement file into platform dependent files without needing to change the authored enhancements, saving time and money and providing a uniformity of enhancement across multiple platforms. The steps shown in the figures need not be performed in the exact order shown. An XML file format has been employed in the described embodiment. Other formats, both public and proprietary, may be employed to describe enhancements and attributes of the elements comprising enhancements. Enhancement output files allow enhancement of a television broadcast that may employ various methods of delivering enhancement data. A first method transfers enhancement

data as part of the broadcast. A second method transfers a trigger and locator with the broadcast, and the set top box, or other platform, employs the locator to access enhancement information. The second method of transfer may further comprise receiving information identifying the type of platform requesting enhancement data (when the platform accesses the locator), and providing enhancement information suited to the requesting platform. A new or modified parser may be employed to support new platforms, or new versions of platforms. The new or modified parser then may be applied to a plurality of source enhancement files that need not be modified. In this manner, the present invention provides costs savings in supporting new platforms or new versions of platforms.

The foregoing description of the invention has been presented for purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise form disclosed, and other modifications and variations may be possible in light in the above teachings. The embodiment was chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the invention and its practical application to thereby enable others skilled in the art to best utilize the invention in various embodiments and various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated. It is intended that the appended claims be construed to include other alternative embodiments of the invention except insofar as limited by the prior art.